

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.
New York, September 9, 1873.

This letter had better be entitled, "From an occasionally irregular New York correspondent," instead of that other, and rather fancy title, "Our regular New York letter." However, your New York letters should have been frequent and some of that regular had it not been for circumstances that were beyond your correspondent's control. A more than usually busy writer, I am sure, demanding all time and attention for his own country, he has been unfortunately to be given to anything but the regular regular singular state of Hawaiian affairs so he acted as a check upon correspondence. To an out-of-the-ordinary correspondent, I am sure, you have presented a very peculiar aspect, but to me who have presented you the affairs of that little Pacific "vest pocket" kingdom, (except apparent disregard) the situation has appeared very much the same as usual. With a few exceptions, of the known and unknown friends of Prince William Lunaililo, it was to be expected that the "ins" would go out, and vice versa; but the "outs" were unexpected. Finding how the "ins" and "outs" were so much alike, I have been "honest" opinionated and have been glad to see the parties changed, on change of position, and anusing without. The question of leprosy seems to be very serious, but probably it has been somewhat overestimated. The Hawaiian people are very patriotic in this country, and there has been considerable unfavorable newspaper comment thereupon. I am sure that the favorable upon the question of reciprocity, and will testify to the same. The situation might have been justly expected in view of the

pressing facilities of communication with the rest of the world. It is, that the course pursued by the people in Honolulu is much more favorably upon Hawaiian prospects. Attention has been attracted to the islands by the recent events there, and because that much has appeared in the newspapers of the United States, that both people and country within the past few months. But favorable ideas and thoughts have been repelled by the tone of some of the Honolulu journals. The editor of the *Advertiser* writes in the Hawaiian newspapers I should think that they desired to repel rather than invite settlement.⁶ And so it certainly has seemed. Readers of the *Honolulu* are not ignorant of the fact that they are entertained by island people of your importance; and there can hardly be a doubt but that island people do over-estimate the value of the country. It would be a pity that they should know that the Hawaiian people are not so ignorant as to apply for annexation to the United States. The general vote of the people of this country would be unfavorable to any such project. Judging from the tone of the various papers of this country there can be no doubt on that point. But the Hawaiian people will probably inherit Honolulu and the nation in general, that reciprocity with Hawaii is more favorable. I look upon that annexation, because that the Hawaiian people are not so ignorant as to apply for annexation, and because the Hawaiian influence quite as powerful there as that of any other nation, for the purpose of preventing any other nation obtaining possession. That is, the feeling of the Hawaiian people is, that they will not allow any other nation to obtain possession of the Hawaiian Islands, nor do they want any other power to obtain control there. It would be a good bill to put that fact into Hawaiian, and then give it to those raging patriots of the June Kaunakapali Convention, and the result would be, that the

that the speakers at that amusing demonstration felt that the world would go to war for the sake of Hawaii. Speaking of that meeting, it reminds one very much of the meeting at the University of Chicago, and other people would not hear a word against Brutus, as soon were raging for his blood. But criticism upon the leaders of that meeting may not be *apropos*, by the time it is published, although it would have been a little out of date, as the date of last papers received here.

Dropping Hawaiian affairs, readers may be more interesting to know of affairs in this country, and the first of the most interesting point at this season which is—where to go this summer.

SUMMER REPORTS.

Every year, some hitherto unknown spot becomes a public favorite. The past summer has witnessed a more general scattering than ever before. Of the thousands who left the city, many went to the coast of Maine, Bay Barker, Montserrat, and other spots. By the way, the Hampshire has become a New York favorite, having been hitherto monopolized

Postsum summer wanderers. The mountains of Virginia and Tennessee have drawn many; some have been here since the beginning of the season to Europe and so on. But Saratoga, New York and Long Branch still retain their supremacy, attracting thousands, where other places draw tens and hundreds. President Grant has been at Long Branch, and not at Saratoga. The latter has been the cockpit the public birds of prey, office seekers and politicians, and filled the place with their wearisome and unprincipled trickery. But "so it must be in republics." The summer has been peculiar and not at all like the summer of 1876. The office seekers. It has been chill and uncomfortable, therefore people have not spent money enough either to satisfy the landlords or themselves. The months of June and July were very dry; August was wet, consequently the crops were ruined. The corn and other crops during the former period, and the horse races were spoiled in the latter. The probability is, that out of towners cared more for the latter than for the former. The summer has not been successful, has not been a success, and one's future adventures will be in the future.

As attended it, to an unexampled extent, that is, in the great number of cases of death by drowning; a remarkable fatality seems to have accompanied each of the great annual gatherings, and the probability of the many who were lost in ponds and streams. There has been a criminal lack of life saving apparatus, as is usually the case, but probably it will be just the same next year. The great Saratoga races were disappointing, and the crowd was small and unimpressive, while the crowds of sight-seers were dispersed by their frequent disappointments. The Adirondacks are no longer guarded by inaccessible mountain fastnesses and unbroken forest, so that the "vulgar hordes" have been able to penetrate the great game and fish. It must have harrowed the soul of many a born hunter to have seen the absurd and shocking work done by some of the would-be Nimrods. The *Sun* tells a good story of one case.

keeper of a hotel near one of the lakes, so the host very considerably forbade any one except our youthful shot, from killing deer. One day a party went out on the lake, and in another boat was "young hunter" and I. The boat was pulled up the stream started out a doe which took to the water and swam for a high land, reaching that and dashing up the side, "young hunter" shot without effect, and the deer ran down the other side. Close to the water, was a large log, and the doe came and caught it. Again, was shot at with little result. This was repeated five or six times, and finally the poor deer was wounded in the leg. The boat then pulled up alongside of the poor animal, and putting the gun against its head, "young hunter" shot it dead. And I can assure you, probably our young friend is in the city bragging to his proud friends of how he shot deer off in the woods. There is a great deal of such wicked feeling, vastly more than is known of, of people settling upon the Hudson River. But I suspect a new era is now dawning over, and vast crowds are hurrying back to the city. The entire carrying capacity of the Hudson River

New York begins to look more like itself; the fall trade promises to be brisk; horses are in demand and real estate owners and brokers begin to calculate that the winter season will be profitable. The depression is being vigorously resumed, and workmen have abundant employment. Regarding house building in New York, more another time; it is a subject that will not bear much light, and investigation will produce surprising results. O. K.

New York, Sept. 19.—The announcement of the failure of Fisk & Hatch, which was followed rapidly by reports of the suspension of other firms, caused the excitement on Wall street and in the neighborhood of Wall street, which neighborhood has probably never been equalled.

On the opening of the doors of the Union Trust Company, at Broadway and Rector streets, this morning, the former of the two streets, a large crowd gathered and besieged the money-teller's desk. The num-

He constantly increased, and in half an hour the long passage-way in front of the stage fence opened for him to withdraw his money. The crowd soon became so great it was difficult to enter the bank to the office, and several minutes were continued to force a passage from rear to rear. The bank continued to open its doors, and the people came in and out, and the impression on the streets at the close was that all their obligations would be met without difficulty.

February 22.—The financial events of the last few days teach some valuable lessons. One is that in the investment of money the safety of the principal is of much more account than the alluring held out in the shape of a promise of exorbitant interest. High interest always implies a lack of safety, and the first monetary disturbance usually demonstrates the instability. The man who buys only what he can pay for is never in a hurry. The man who is not carefully caught by a panic. These prudent people may not get rich in a hurry, but their

wealth, which comes from slow and gradual savings, is solid and can withstand the shocks which carry down their hasty neighbors. The men who have been so anxious during the past four or five days on account of the monetary derangement have not been those who in prosperous times adhered to safe business principles.